

On the ontogenetic origin of human beings. The scientific solution Sobre el origen ontogenético del ser humano. La solución científica

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Every living being is the result of a genome-environment interaction. Neither human oocytes nor spermatozooids have human functional genomes, but the zygote that they constitute may have a human functional genome and other functional genomes such as those of the hydatidiform mole, polyploids, and non-human living beings. When the zygotic human functional genome is integrated and activated, the biotic humanity is acquired. This may occur when the paternal chromatin decondenses; the nuclear environment and envelope of both nuclei are changed to constitute pronuclei; the replacement of sperm protamines by histones; genome imprinting modifications; centriole duplication; and more importantly, the fourfold genome replication. Other propositions on the origin of humans are: embryo implantation [6-7 days post fertilization, (dpf)]; the appearance of the antero-posterior axis; the limit for monozygote twinning (13dpf) and the appearance of the neural tissue (16dpf). They are refuted because some